

### Political Dialogue and the Common Good: How to Apply

CCH strongly urges organizations interested in applying for a grant under "Political Dialogue and the Common Good" to contact the nearest CCH office to discuss their proposals. Special proposal-writing workshops will be scheduled in both Los Angeles and San Francisco in mid-February; check with the nearest CCH office for details.

#### I. ELIGIBILITY

Any nonprofit organization, institution, or group, whether or not incorporated or tax exempt, is eligible to apply under this program. Grants will not be made to individuals. *We encourage co-sponsorship by two or more organizations, such as a civic group and a university.*

#### II. EXPECTATIONS

The proposed project must include activities that attract a broad range of the California public, whether through broadcast media or discussion groups. The proposed activities should fit into an overall plan that integrates the views of the general public, scholars, and policy makers into the discussion of the issue or issues addressed.

Activities that may be funded under the grant include, but are not limited to, planning meetings, preparation of papers, seminars, colloquia, conferences, town meetings and other public forums, publication and dissemination of printed materials, radio or television broadcasts and lectures. The proposal should describe how the chosen format will lead from small group discussions for intensive analysis of the issues to programs of broad public outreach.

The full proposal should also:

1. Describe that aspect of "Political Dialogue and the Common Good" which is to be the subject of the project, why it is appropriate for treatment at this time and in this context, how it bears on choices facing the California public, and how a broad diversity of viewpoints will be insured.

2. Explain the central role to be played by disciplines of the humanities — particularly core disciplines such as history, philosophy, and literature — in the project. The proposal should explain how particular disciplines, for example, philosophy, will provide special perspectives on the chosen issues. Prospective resource people should be identified, and statements from participating humanists indicating their intended approaches to the issues should be included.

3. Detail the proposed format, including descriptions of all activities (e.g., seminars, forums, conferences, publications, etc.) and a prospective schedule of events. Justify the selection of the format in terms of your intended audience and the desired impact on that audience.

4. Provide a track record of the sponsoring organization(s), describing the organization's background and its resources for carrying out the proposed activities.

5. Provide a detailed budget, showing the basis for all estimated costs.

6. Indicate how the project is to be evaluated, including both internal and external assessments.

7. Include brief (100-word) biographical statements about key project personnel, speakers, and advisors.

#### III. PLANNING GRANTS

To encourage cooperation or co-sponsorship between organizations and to aid the development of proposals generally, the Council will make available on a competitive basis a limited number of planning and development grants in amounts up to \$1000 to organizations seriously committed to submitting a proposal. Requests for planning grants will be accepted until March 15 and awards will be made by April 1. Interested parties should contact either CCH office to obtain guidance.

A prospective sponsor must demonstrate the need for planning funds and, after consultation with CCH staff, submit six copies of a letter (2-3 pages) that includes: (a) a brief description of the overall project concept and an explanation as to why it is appropriate to "Political Dialogue and the Common Good"; (b) a description of project activities; (c) information about the sponsoring organization; (d) a budget detailing the use of planning grant funds, including designation of local (cash or in-kind) match.

**PLEASE NOTE: PLANNING GRANTS WILL NOT BE AWARDED TO ALL WHO APPLY. AWARD OF A PLANNING GRANT DOES NOT GUARANTEE FUNDING OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT.**

#### IV. APPLICATION DEADLINE

*All prospective applicants should write or call the nearest CCH office for special "Common Good" application forms and the 1991 Program Announcement.* Early consultation with CCH staff about the proposed project idea is strongly encouraged. Full proposal narratives should be limited to no more than fifteen pages. Ten copies of each proposal, or fifteen copies if the proposal includes a major media component, are due in the CCH San Francisco office by July 1, 1991. Announcements of awards will be made in September.

#### Public Meeting in San Jose

On Friday, February 15, CCH will host a meeting of library and museum professionals, CCH project directors, scholars, and members of the public to discuss the state's present and future needs for cultural programming. This conference will include small-group discussions as well a general session on the mission of the public humanities and how groups and individuals can work together to promote that mission in California.

The conference will be held at the San Jose Convention Center, 150 W. San Carlos Street, 9 a.m. until 3 p.m. All are welcome, but space is limited and pre-registration required. Please call the San Francisco office at 415/391-1474 by February 8.

#### CCH and the Common Good

By James Quay  
Executive Director, CCH

CCH's Common Good grants category had its genesis in a long range planning session in early 1987. Council members had just finished listing the past CCH program initiatives of which they were most proud and were beginning to ponder what programs would make them proud five years hence. Sister Magdalen Coughlin declared her pride in the great multicultural diversity of the Council's funded projects, but wondered aloud if the Council might not want to complement this commitment to diversity with a commitment to the common good.

The common good. The phrase immediately struck a chord with the Council members present that day. I feel that the phrase, with its powerful suggestions of community and ethical concern, would have appealed equally to board members of earlier Councils as well. During 1974, after a series of statewide public meetings, the first California Council had chosen "The Pursuit of Community in California" as its program theme. In all the public meetings, held in the towns and cities of this most modern of American states, the land of "freeways" and "lifestyles," what the Council had heard most clearly was a longing for *community*. Californians were asking the new Council to put the humanities to the task of discovering continuities with those who came before them, with those with whom they shared the present, and with those who would come after them. Many of the one thousand projects the Council has funded since then have sought to do exactly this.

In September of 1987 the Council formally asked that staff explore the feasibility of an initiative on "the common good" and later that year approved the establishment of a new grants category over the next four years. While the common good would be the overall rubric, each year the Council would select a new area of emphasis. The topic for the first year was "The Economy and the Common Good," followed last year by "The Environment and the Common Good" and now by "Political Dialogue and the Common Good." A final topic will follow in 1992.

#### The Planning Process

The Council sought advice beyond its board to help shape the first announcement. In early 1988 the Council awarded a planning grant to the Center for Ethics and Social Policy at Berkeley's Graduate Theological Union. The Center had sponsored a successful project four years earlier as part of a CCH initiative on the topic of "Justice and Equality," a theme closely related to "the Economy and the Common Good."

The Center convened two planning meetings, one in northern California (Berkeley) and one in the south (Whittier College). Those invited to attend included humanities scholars, labor officials, corporate executives, and CCH board and staff members. The two meetings had quite different aims and formats. At the Berkeley meeting, philosophers and economists presented their views of the common good in brief papers, to which the larger group then responded. At the Whittier meeting, we attempted to recreate the Council's grants review process. Participants brought sketches of proposals for "common good" projects, and then broke into small groups to discuss the hypothetical proposals and ultimately recommend one for (hypothetical) funding.

(continued on page 5)

# December Grants Awarded

## Humanities for Californians

### Journeys on the Job

Sponsor: RadioWest, Universal City  
Project Director: Audrey Coleman  
Award Amount: \$10,000 in outright funds and  
\$8,261 in matching funds if  
\$16,522 in outside gifts are raised

This series of radio programs will weave together interviews of American workers with stories, poems, and songs to present aspects of labor history and issues. An accompanying audio/print anthology will be made available to adult learners, particularly those with limited literacy skills. This series builds on the success of "Working in California," a CCH-sponsored project that produced an audio/print anthology of literature about labor experiences for use in adult literacy programs.

### Point-of View Symposium

Sponsor: National Educational Film & Video Festival, Oakland  
Project Director: Ronald Light  
Award Amount: \$10,000 in outright funds and  
\$3,570 in matching funds if \$7,140 in outside gifts are raised

This symposium will examine how point of view is established in documentary filmmaking, including ways that standards of objectivity often obscure underlying opinions and cultural bias. Filmmakers and an interdisciplinary panel of humanities scholars will consider how filmmakers use narrative voice and context to create a believable version of "reality" for viewers. The symposium will be held during May 1991 in conjunction with the National Educational Film & Video Festival.

### Shakespeare in the Non-English Speaking World

Sponsor: Shakespeare Globe Centre, Western Region, Los Angeles  
Project Director: Louis Fantasia  
Award Amount: \$8,812 in outright funds and  
\$3,781 in matching funds if  
\$7,562 in outside gifts are raised

This project supports lectures and discussions by scholars and translators to accompany a series of readings from Shakespearean plays in Chinese, Swahili, Spanish, and French. Topics include the many challenges faced by translators, questions of cultural relevance vs. universality, and Shakespeare's place in a multicultural society. Events are scheduled for April 1991.

## Tibet: Dreams and Documents

Sponsor: Asian Art Museum of San Francisco  
Project Director: Aislinn Scofield  
Award Amount: \$10,000 in outright funds

Accompanying the major exhibit, "Wisdom and Compassion: The Sacred Art of Tibet," this film-and-discussion series will offer California audiences an enlarged view of the religious and cultural traditions from which the exhibition materials flow. The films, ranging from documentary portrayals of contemporary monks to the fantastical *Lost Horizon*, will be followed by panel discussions examining popular myths and cross-cultural confusion. The exhibit opens on April 17, 1991, and the film programs are scheduled for six weeks during July and August.

## Indians and Film, Cross Cultural Exchange Program in the Palm Springs International Film Festival

Sponsor: Palm Springs International Film Festival  
Project Director: Warren Bradshaw  
Award Amount: \$9,500 in outright funds and  
\$7,000 in matching funds if  
\$14,000 in outside gifts are raised

Changing images of American Indians from 1914 to the present will form the core of this film-and-discussion program, to be held in conjunction with the 1991 Palm Springs Film Festival. The program, scheduled for January 1991, also includes exhibits and demonstrations on Indian art, cultures, and history. Special emphasis will be placed on the traditions of the local Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians.

## Dissemination of the Humanities

### Harry Bridges: A Life on the Waterfront

Sponsor: American Film Foundation, Santa Monica  
Project Director: Terry Sanders  
Award Amount: \$10,000 in outright funds

Head of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, Harry Bridges was one of the most militant and successful unionists of the twentieth century. A prominent leader of West Coast labor, Bridges gained national prominence but also became the target of anti-Communist attacks and deportation trials. This one-hour film treats his life as a window through which to view such major historical developments as the 1934 general strike in San Francisco, the mid-century "red scare," and the decline of unionism as industrial automation arose.

## The Wilderness Idea

Sponsor: The Wilderness Project, Massachusetts  
Project Director: Lawrence R. Hott  
Award Amount: \$20,000 in matching funds if  
\$40,000 in outside gifts are raised

This award supports the production of *The Progress of Wilderness*. The film focuses on the work of Aldo Leopold, a disciple of John Muir and a member of the USDA Forest Service. In his 1948 book, *Sand County Almanac*, Leopold argued that the land should be regarded not as a commodity belonging to people but as a community of which people are a part. This film is one of a four-part series entitled, "The Wilderness Idea," which looks at the complex history and philosophies surrounding the nation's decision to preserve wilderness lands. Like the CCH-supported *Wilderness Idea: John Muir, Gifford Pinchot and the First Great Battle for Wilderness*, it will be broadcast nationally on public television.

## Against the Tide: The Story of Those Who Refuse to Fight

Sponsor: Pacifica Foundation/KPFA-FM, Berkeley  
Project Director: Judith Ehrlich  
Award Amount: \$10,000 in outright funds and  
\$10,000 in matching funds if  
\$20,000 in outside gifts are raised

This project will produce three radio programs about the history and implications of conscientious objection in the United States, from the colonial period through World War II, the Vietnam Era, and the Persian Gulf crisis. Interviews with veterans and conscientious objectors explore questions of patriotism and individual ethics. This project received a script development grant from CCH in December 1989.



Harry Bridges talks with the press during San Francisco's 1934 general strike. Photo courtesy of ILWU.

# December Grants Awarded

## Humanities in California Life

### Red Car Mysteries: American Public Transit from Streetcar to Superhighway

Sponsor: Film Arts Foundation, San Francisco  
Project Director: Martha Olson  
Award Amount: \$10,000 in outright funds

By the late 1940s, public transportation systems in dozens of American cities had been converted from light rail, or trolley, systems to buses. This script chronicles a 1940s anti-trust case in which conspirators with links to the auto industry were convicted of illegally dismantling 99 streetcar networks across the nation. The script will explore questions of transportation policy, urban pollution, and the rise of automobile use in the United States.

### Loren and Amelia: A Tolowa Story

Sponsor: Film History Foundation, San Francisco  
Project Director: James S. Culp  
Award Amount: \$10,000 in outright funds

This half-hour film script looks at the history of White-Indian contact and conflict in northwestern California, through the life and work of a 100-year-old Tolowa woman named Amelia Brown. The Tolowa were not recognized by the federal government and received no reservation land, yet they have maintained and even revived many of their traditions. The film tells the story of Amelia Brown's work with a young boy named Loren, to whom she teaches the language, songs, and dances that many in his father's generation never learned.

### 1991 San Francisco Ethnic Dance Festival Symposia

Sponsor: City Celebration, Inc., San Francisco  
Project Director: Lily Kharrazi  
Award Amount: \$10,000 in outright funds

This series of pre-performance talks and symposia will look at the political and cultural implications of transferring dance traditions from their countries of origin to new settings in the United States. What remains and what is lost? What are the effects upon self-definition among ethnic groups and upon California's redefinition as a multi-ethnic society in the coming century? The festival and symposia will be held in June 1991.

### Women Committed to Change

Sponsor: Fresno Free College Foundation  
Project Directors: Ellie Bluestein, Pat Wolk  
Award Amount: \$7,284 in outright funds

This exhibit will present the stories of twenty Fresno women who have worked for human rights and equal opportunity. Through photos and oral histories, the project will document their efforts, generally unrecognized in the larger society, to make fundamental changes in their lives as well as the life of their community. The project, scheduled to begin in March 1991, also includes a symposium on the impact and implications of the women's decisions to act.

### Reclaiming Our History: Bay Area American Indian Resource Guide and Public Forum

Sponsor: Intertribal Friendship House, Oakland  
Project Director: Susan Lobo  
Award Amount: \$10,007 in outright funds

In the Bay Area, documentation of American Indian life and history is scattered, its historic value sometimes unrecognized. This series of workshops will bring together researchers to share knowledge of collections and resources and to plan programs that will make the realities of contemporary American Indian life more visible to the general public. The project includes a day-long public forum in May 1991 and a published resource guide. Recorded portions of the forum will also be included in "Spirits of the Present: Legacy from Native America," which will air on National Public Radio, and in the local program "Living on Indian Time," on KPFA-FM.



On the steps of Oakland's Intertribal Friendship House, which has been a gathering place for American Indians in the Bay Area since the 1950s. Photo courtesy of the "Reclaiming Our History" project.

### Traditional Japanese Buddhist Life in Japan and California

Sponsor: Los Angeles Buddhist Church Federation  
Project Director: Don Farber  
Award Amount: \$10,000 in outright funds

This photographic exhibit will examine Buddhist traditions in Japan and how they have been adapted to serve Japanese Americans and non-Japanese alike in California. Amid Western influences, the traditional sects of Zen, Nichiren, Jodo, Jodo Shin, and Shingon continue to exist in California — some more successfully than others. The project also includes a panel discussion and an illustrated booklet. The exhibit is scheduled to open in July 1991.

### A Question of Loyalty

Sponsor: Hearts and Hands Media Arts, San Francisco  
Project Director: Emiko Omori  
Award Amount: \$10,000 in outright funds

Executive Order 9066 led to the internment of 120,000 Japanese Americans during World War II, on the grounds of possible disloyalty. This one-hour script will examine the internment and its wartime rationale in light of recent scholarship, including new interviews with social scientists who were themselves incarcerated and who conducted research during the internment as participant observers.

### Grand Old Muckraker: George Seldes and the American Press

Sponsor: Film Arts Foundation, San Francisco  
Project Director: Rick Goldsmith  
Award Amount: \$10,000 in outright funds and  
\$5,000 in matching funds if  
\$10,000 in outside gifts are raised

At 98, George Seldes has been out of the public eye for some 40 years. Yet this former journalist witnessed and reported on many historic international events. In his weekly newsletter *In Fact*, he dedicated himself to "exposing falsehoods in the daily press" and helped to launch the field of press criticism during the 1940s. Seldes' role in the history of American journalism will form the focus of this film script.

### Environmental Ethics Today and into the 21st Century

Sponsor: CSU Fullerton, Department of Philosophy and Environmental Studies Program  
Project Director: Ernest Partridge  
Award Amount: \$8,600 in outright funds

This four-day conference will bring together Orange County community leaders with scholars to explore urgent questions about environmental ethics and policy. Tentative topics include "Anthropocentrism: Is Man the Measure?," "Management of Wilderness," and "Philosophical Issues in Environmental Policy-Making." The conference is scheduled for March 1991.

## The California Dilemma: Economic Development, Environmental Quality, and Economic Justice

by Anthony Dominski, Jon Clark, Paul Relis

In 1989, CCH announced a special grant for projects exploring the topic 'The Economy and Common Good.' Three organizations received CCH funding to sponsor a series of events culminating in a public conference entitled 'The California Dilemma.' This public event will be held at Occidental College on April 13 (see calendar section for details). As part of this extensive project, the Community Environmental Council in Santa Barbara published a policy paper, "The Bottom Line: Restructuring for Sustainability." This article is excerpted from that publication.

One fourth of all the population growth in the United States since 1980 has occurred in California; the population equivalent of the entire state of Vermont (600,000) is added each year. Between 1850 and 1950, the California population grew from 90,000 to 10.6 million; by 1980 the population had spurted to 23.8 million and it may reach 35 million by the year 2010.

Most newcomers were attracted by a dizzying spiral of prosperity that today gives California the distinction of being the sixth largest economy in the world. This present day prosperity is founded on a rich resource base and a century-and-a-half of entrepreneurial transformation of nature, providing the infrastructure for agricultural and urban growth.

Since May 10, 1889, when Leland Stanford drove the golden spike that completed the first trans-continental railroad, many great engineering projects have continued to redefine California's ecological and economic landscape — among them the 231-mile Owens River aqueduct, the 186-mile Hetch-Hetchy aqueduct, Boulder Dam and 30-million acre-foot Lake Mead, the Central Valley water project, the State water project, Port Los Angeles and the freeway systems.

What Joan Didion writes of Los Angeles growth applies equally to the basic California "go for it" ethos:

The logic here was based on the declared imperative of unlimited opportunity, which, in turn, dictated unlimited growth. What was construed by people in the rest of the country as accidental — the sprawl of the city, the apparent absence of a cohesive center — was in fact purposeful, was the scheme itself: this would be a new kind of city, which would have no finite limits, a literal cloud on the land that would eventually touch the Tehachapi range to the north and the Mexican border on the south, the San Bernardino Mountains to the east and the Pacific to the west, not just a city, finally, but its own nation...

By the 1950s and 60s, this historical growth trend reached a high point and Californians enjoyed the booming success of the West Coast version of the American Dream. It seemed like it could go on forever. Developers were the pioneers. Their suburbs, made possible by government-supported highways and water and energy projects, provided affordable housing and easy commuting to work in the center cities. Families could be supported by one parent, pollution was called "haze," and outdoor living was easy.

At the Community Environmental Council, Anthony Dominski is education director, Jon Clark is managing director, and Paul Relis is executive director and project director for the CCH grant award.

Migration to the suburbs was largely underwritten by federal and state subsidies, federally insured mortgage money, tax advantages for home ownership, and construction of the sewers and the interstate highway system. Suburbs of detached single-family homes satisfied an American longing for a taste of rural life praised by Thomas Jefferson and updated in this century by Frank Lloyd Wright's concept of Broadacres. At the same time suburbanization was creating a huge market for the automobile, oil and construction businesses.

During the period of unprecedented plenty that began in the 50s, decision-makers lost touch with the impacts of change. They failed to anticipate, let alone address, the magnitude of environmental changes and the long-term capital demands to sustain the enormous urban infrastructure that was being built. Their decision-making systems failed to adapt to the growing complexity of what suburbanization had wrought.

The resulting stress was first signaled politically by the advent of the slow-growth movement of the 1970s in California cities such as Petaluma, Davis, Santa Barbara, Marin, Claremont, Thousand Oaks and Santa Cruz. In these cities sustained political campaigns for "quality of life" resulted in restricted urbanization; they were the forerunners of what has become a full-fledged political movement in the state.

Advocates of slow growth argued that urbanization had reached a point of diminishing return. They insisted that the tools to manage the impacts of growth were feeble and ineffective — that environmental deterioration was proceeding at an alarming pace, even with environmental bureaucracies and increasingly sophisticated environmental impact reports and statements. By the time the magnitude and intensity of the cumulative impacts were recognized, it was too late to respond.

Another factor in this growing movement is a very American anti-urban bias. If the inner city had problems, the middle and upper classes could pick up their marbles, move outside the main city and shop in new malls with their auto-free zones re-creating the virtues of Main Street. A sort of "slash and burn" mentality was at work here: the city was abandoned as a center of civilization where you live, work and play, and its problems of housing, jobs, education, crime and pollution were left to the urban poor as conditions of inner-city life.

*"The primary measure of traffic congestion is no longer traffic volume or traffic capacity but length of delay."*

However, the abandonment of the city only postponed the day of reckoning for society as a whole. Suburban land within easy commute of the city soared in value and could not accommodate California's burgeoning population at existing suburban densities. Thus, communities developed in a "commute ring" one to two hours from the core of the city, necessitating construction of more highways through the suburban ring to link it to the center city.

A fact painfully known to all urban dwellers is that highways strained beyond capacity rapidly slow down. The primary measure of traffic congestion is no longer traffic volume or traffic capacity but length of delay.

In the Los Angeles area the average delay is 6 minutes per hour, or 10 percent. If a freeway's normal flow is 50-60 mph at 85 to 90 percent capacity, any extra traffic can dramatically slow the rate of flow. Each incremental increase of only one or two cars per lane per minute reduces speeds on the whole freeway to 45 mph, 35 mph, 20 mph, then to stop-and-go.

By the year 2010 the average Southern California freeway speed could drop to 11 mph, down from 31 mph in 1988. It will take an additional 14 lanes on I-80 between the Carquinez Bridge and the Bay Bridge and then 10 additional lanes on the Bay Bridge to San Francisco at current rates of speed in 2010, if current auto use trends persist.

Workspaces are becoming more and more distant from residences in both space and time. Today a thirty-minute commute is considered acceptable, a one-hour commute hard but commonplace, and commutes of two hours surprisingly common.

To make matters more complex, the suburbs around the original urban core have developed their own commercial centers based on initially lower rents, access to a workforce and easy commutes. This pattern is now well-developed in the Los Angeles area, where 16 urban cores exist. Once a major commercial center is built, however, nearby suburban housing becomes expensive and commutes from affordable housing become longer. The original urban core becomes but one nucleus in a poly-nucleated megalopolis. Transportation to serve such a diffused metropolis is difficult and expensive; practically speaking, the automobile is the only means of bridging the nuclei today.

The capital investment to serve the diffuse metropolis with highways, sewers, water, electricity, gas and communications is enormous. Originally, much of this money came from the federal government. However, as the federal government cut back its share, the burden in California gradually fell upon the local taxpayers who revolted through Propositions 13 and 4. The old-style capital-intensive suburban development thus became both an environmental albatross and a tax burden to the electorate.

The most visible manifestation of the current dilemma is government's inability to maintain and extend the road and highway system to prevent congestion. The public has been reluctant to approve increases in the gasoline tax or to allocate funds for mass transit. Hence California's "grow or die" history has evolved into the current scenario of grow and die. The frontier of land encompassing transportation networks, housing, industry and open space has dwindled and the public's resistance has been filed to a thin edge. The problem is that the "growing room," the envelope of human ecological space, has diminished while the basic rules of the game governing the space have not changed.

### Are our current planning concepts adequate to our current crisis or are they part of the problem?

The impacts of growth have been documented again and again in the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), mandated environmental impact reports and in pioneering studies such as *The Impacts of Growth*. Professional planners have repeatedly sought to implement new planning methods to address these impacts. However, the underlying attitudes of the public developers and decision-makers toward growth have hardly changed in 50 years. In this unfavorable climate they have been largely unsuccessful in advocating and applying forward-thinking measures to mitigate the impacts of growth.

Part of the trouble is a conceptual confusion between *growth* and *development*. In order to dispel the confusion in these terms, the authors propose to define the term "growth" to mean physical expansion. Using this definition, urban growth would include construction of buildings, roads, power plants and water projects and

the consequent increase in consumption of energy, mineral and biotic resources. "Development" would denote the purpose of growth — the qualitative dimension popularly referred to as the quality of life. Development includes the provision of adequate housing and workspace, efficient transportation and sufficient energy and water to meet end uses. It also includes less tangible needs such as jobs; expansion of cultural and educational opportunities; improvements in health; protection against dangers; and providing for all these needs within a healthy environment.

Under this proposed terminology, "growth" is measured by consumption of physical resources — acres, kilowatt-hours and tons. "Development," a qualitative term, does not have a simple numerical definition. It is expressed by choices and packaged as public policy. The blurring of the distinction between these two concepts has obscured debates on California's future. A clear distinction between growth and development allows for a level of analysis of the relationship between resource consumption and human well-being currently absent.

#### **What are the goals and fundamentals of sustainable urban management?**

Our current urban problems teach us that we must develop cities that are both more sparing of land and less intrusive to ecosystems. The goal of sustainability within a dynamic urban context is to maximize qualitative improvements in the human condition and minimize undesirable environmental and social impacts.

In order to accomplish this goal, the criteria of sustainability — economic prosperity and opportunity, environmental quality, equity, resource management and social and ecological diversity — must be better balanced. These criteria should determine public policy and urban design....

Will the constraints on physical limits curtail creativity and productivity? Much of what we associate with the American Dream is rooted in the settling of vast frontiers and the building of the modern industrial machine. The Horatio Alger stories of rags to riches and the myths of lumberjacks and cowboys exemplify these elements of the American psychic landscape.

However, it can be argued that recognizing and working within today's physical limits and resource constraints may actually demand more entrepreneurial will and knowledge than we now associate with the embodiment of the American Dream and the rugged individualist. Is it more challenging to cut a forest or to sustainably manage it? To produce megatons of fossil fuel pollution or to direct the subtler rays of the sun? To run cattle over the whole range or intersperse the overgrazed range with the restored native prairie? To build yet another mall, office building or hotel or to create affordable housing within a vibrant urban form?

Physical limits are in fact integral to the creative process. DaVinci's *Mona Lisa* was painted on a very small canvas, and Michelangelo's *David* was formed from a few cubic yards of marble. By analogy, it is not so much California's current physical limits that are the ultimate problem as our attitudes and actions within these limits. Shrinking resources of trees, land, water and freeway space do not warrant hand wringing and doomsaying; rather, the new conditions demand a reworking of our physical heritage into a new human ecological space.

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Copies of the complete policy paper are available from the Gildea Resource Center, 930 Miramonte Drive, Santa Barbara, CA 93109, at \$24 each plus \$1.50 postage and handling. To inquire about non-profit rates, please call 805/963-0583.

## **Common Good** *(continued from page 1)*

From these meetings, the Council learned that while the concept of "the common good" resists capture in print, it provokes extraordinary energy in discussion. Every meeting on the subject, from those of the Council's Program Committee to those of the planning groups, was lively and stimulating. As a result, the Council strongly urges potential applicants not to rely for guidance on the written announcement alone, but to contact CCH staff early in the development of a proposal.

CCH also learned that the discussion of "the common good" flourishes when that discussion includes members of quite diverse, even antagonistic groups. Few of the organizations which might wish to develop proposals on the common good appear to have strong ties to *all* the necessary constituents. The Council is therefore offering planning grants of up to \$1000 to permit organizations to hold planning meetings with co-sponsoring organizations.

#### **Common Good Proposals Funded in 1989**

After the initial announcement was published in January 1989, CCH received 17 applications for planning grants by April 1 and funded a total of ten. It also decided to make additional planning funds available to any planning grant recipient who wished to plan a joint project with other planning grant recipients.

Three of the successful planning grant recipients chose to take advantage of the additional planning funds. These organizations had not considered a cooperative project, but upon reading the announcement of the planning grant awards, they had contacted one another and decided there existed enough common ground in their individual proposals to merit exploration of a joint project. They applied to the Council for an additional \$1000 planning grant, which was awarded.

At the July 1989 deadline, CCH received 12 applications. None applied for the entire \$100,000; however, three applicants submitted separate applications that comprised a single joint project whose budget totalled about \$100,000. These applicants were the same three who had explored the possibility of a joint project and they were ultimately successful in obtaining the Common Good grant, announced in September.

What made these three proposals attractive to the Council? Based on the discussions both in Committee and Council, I think a number of features stand out. First of all, the topic — the conflicting mandates of economic development, environmental quality, and economic justice — has ramifications in almost every part of California. Second, the Council felt that the collaborative sponsorship broadened and strengthened the project. Third, the planned activities involved a wide array of groups in appropriate ways and promised wide dissemination. Scholars were asked to prepare issue papers for a roundtable symposium of intellectual and political leaders. The Local Government Commission created focus groups comprised of California's local elected officials, business people, and leaders from community and environmental organizations to discuss issues and assumptions bearing on local land use decision making. Members of the focus groups attended a roundtable symposium, which was videotaped.

An edited version of the videotape will be shown at a public conference in April 1991, to which community leaders, local government officials, academics, planners, and developers will be invited. The topic will be the conflicting policy priorities for land use in California. Conference proceedings will be widely circulated and the video made available to broadcast outlets and local groups.

## **Common Good Proposals Funded in 1990**

Under the Council's second RFP, "The Environment and the Common Good," our experience differed from the previous year. Nineteen groups requested planning grants; CCH funded ten. None of the recipients applied for additional planning grants and none collaborated with others in preparing a final proposal.

At the July 1990 deadline, CCH received 19 applications. Two requests were in excess of \$90,000; the average request was over \$52,000. At its September meeting, the Council approved three proposals for funding:

- *New Voices: The Environmental Crisis from the Perspectives of Those Most Impacted and Least Empowered*, sponsored by the Labor/Community Strategy Center in Van Nuys. A two-part conference posing questions about international aspects of environmental and labor issues. What values set the terms of production and how can diverse communities of workers and citizens, particularly minority and third world communities, develop a multicultural language to address environmental issues that affect their members greatly? The conference will be videotaped.

- *Seeing the Invisible: Mega-Farms and the Rural Communities of California*, sponsored by the California Institute for Rural Studies, Davis. This multi-faceted project examines the lives of several million rural Californians who work to produce food and fiber, as well as how they are affected by agricultural policy decisions. Its four parts call for a photographic exhibit and workshops on rural town life, a compilation of resources on the topic of "Agriculture and the Common Good," and a public forum at which community members, scholars and policy makers may discuss these topics.

- *Environment and Development: Regional and Global Change and the Common Good*, sponsored by the Institute for Regional Studies of the Californias, San Diego State University. This project creates short talks on aspects of development and the environment in the San Diego-Tijuana region. Accompanied by audiovisual materials and a booklet with additional information, each talk will be presented several times by scholar participants at meetings of local professional and community organizations.

These grant awards range from \$36,675 to \$51,796. In making its choices, the Council favored those proposals which utilized the humanities most centrally and effectively and which reached out to audiences throughout the state. Since the 1990 proposals are not linked as the 1989 proposals had been, the Council was concerned to encourage activities statewide. These projects' activities are based in Los Angeles, the Central Valley, and San Diego and Imperial counties.

## **Hopes for the Common Good**

I hope this brief history of the Council's Common Good initiative makes clear that the Council did not create the initiative with a pre-conceived model project in mind. Likewise, this history of the Common Good initiative is not offered to encourage strict imitation by applicants in the 1991 initiative, but to demonstrate the Council's hopes and preferences for the Common Good initiative as they emerge in its decisions.

CCH knows a bit more now than we knew a year ago. We'll know still more as the activities of projects funded by the initiative are presented over the next several years. Political Dialogue is an area that has attracted increasing attention in recent years. We look forward to many promising proposals to be submitted at the July 1991 deadline.

# CALENDAR OF HUMANITIES EVENTS

*Note: Please confirm the location and times of these events with local sponsors. These listings are based on information provided to CCH, often considerably before final arrangements are made.*

## EXHIBITS

- Through Feb. 7     "Family Folklore" is a Smithsonian Institution traveling exhibit about the ways that people identify and remember family traditions, supplemented by local materials and programming, at the Mendocino County Museum, 400 East Commercial St., Willits. Museum hours are Wed.-Sat., 10 a.m.-4:30 p.m. 707/459-2736
- Through Feb. 20    "What Style Is It?" is a Smithsonian Institution architectural exhibit at the Clarke Memorial Museum, Third and "E" Streets, Eureka. Museum hours are Tues.-Sat., 12 noon-4 p.m. 707/443-1947
- Feb. 2 - June 16    "A Continuing History: The History of the African-American Community of Sacramento, 1940-1990" is a photographic exhibition that will interpret a visual and narrative record of the historical development of the African-American community in the Sacramento region, at the Sacramento History Center Museum, 101 "I" St. Museum hours are 10 a.m.-4:30 p.m., Tues.-Sat. 916/449-2057
- Feb. 8 - November    "Exiles in Paradise" is an exhibit about European artists who came to California during the 1930s and 40s, at the Hollywood Bowl Museum, 2301 N. Highland Ave., Los Angeles. 213/850-2058
- Feb. 14 - May 12    "The Racial Hygiene Movement in Nazi Germany and the Eugenics Movement in the United States" presents an exhibit at the Martyrs Memorial and Museum of the Holocaust, 6505 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles. 213/651-3175
- Mar. 1 - 31    "Women Committed to Change" is an exhibit about twenty women who have taken public action to secure human rights for themselves and others, at Gallery 25, 1526 Fulton St., Fresno. Gallery hours are Thursday and Friday, 12-3 p.m. and Saturday and Sunday, 1-4 p.m. 209/229-9807
- March 1 - April 6    "Family Folklore" (see above) travels to Clark Memorial Museum, Third and E Streets, Eureka. Museum hours are Tues.-Sat., 12 noon-4 p.m. 707/443-1947

April 19-  
May 16

"Family Folklore" (see above) will be exhibited at the Maturango Museum, 100 East Las Flores, Ridgecrest. Museum hours are 10-5, Tues.-Sat. 619/375-6900

## EVENTS

Jan. 30

*The Homefront*, a film about life for civilian Americans during the Second World War, will be screened at the Museum of History and Art, Ontario, with a talk by Sherna Gluck. At 225 S. Euclid, Ontario, from 10 a.m. to 12 noon. 714/983-3198

Feb. 2

"A Day in Byzantium" is a festival that will include scholarly talks on aspects of history and life in the Byzantine Empire, at the Greek Orthodox Church of Anaheim, from 2 to 8 p.m. For details and reservations, call Charles Frazee at 714/773-3474 or 528-8900.

Feb. 20

"Trails: Toward a New Western History" is a reading-and-discussion group beginning at the Glendale Public Library, 222 East Harvard Street, tentatively scheduled to continue on March 6 and 20 and April 3 and 17. Call 818/956-2030 for details.

Mar. 1 - 7

The film *Berkeley in the Sixties*, recipient of the National Society of Film Critics' award for 1990's best documentary, is screened at the Towne Theater in San Jose. It will also be shown during March at San Francisco's Red Victorian Theater. The film continues Sunday matinee showings at the Santa Monica Theater in Santa Monica, as well as other locations. 415/841-5050

Mar. 3

"Organizing at the Embassy Auditorium: The Power of Place" is a public workshop focusing on the Embassy Auditorium in downtown Los Angeles as a significant site for remembering the history of labor, political and community organizing in the city from the 1920s-50s. From 1 - 5 p.m. at The Embassy Auditorium, 9th & Grand, Los Angeles. 213/825-4896

Mar. 6 - 9

"Environmental Ethics Today and into the 21st Century," is a conference scheduled at CSU Fullerton. Call 714/773-3611 for details.

Mar. 9

"Women Committed to Change: What Impact Have They Had on Fresno?" is a symposium accompanying a month-long exhibit (see above), at Gallery 25, 1526 Fulton, Fresno, from 2 to 5 p.m. 209/229-9807

Mar. 17

"The Politics of Science: Racial Hygiene, Eugenics, and Other Questions" is a symposium on issues surrounding human genetics research and its social implications, at the Martyrs Memorial and Museum of the Holocaust, 6505 Wilshire Blvd. Call 213/651-3175 for time.

Mar. 25

"Longing for Community: Dream or Nightmare?" is a four-part series of reading-and-discussion groups beginning in the Riverside-San Bernardino area, to examine questions about the ideal society, as we and others have envisioned it. Groups are being formed according to civic and occupational interests. Those interested in community activism should contact Gloria Harrison for details, at 714/888-6511, x 1127. For dates of a labor-oriented group, call Mary Curtain at 714/689-0946.

April 2

The "Longing for Community" program begins at Norco Correctional Facility; call Ernest Dillihay at 714/737-2683 x 2370 to attend.

April 4

Two reading-and-discussion groups on "The Longing for Community: Dream or Nightmare?" (see above) begin in the Riverside-San Bernardino area. Those interested in social services should call Karen Kraut at 714/685-2027 for details. Also, a group interested in museums and the arts will be organized by Virginia Eaton (714/941-2704) and Theresa Hanley (714/983-3198).



Blanche Nosworthy demonstrated and went to jail for farm workers' rights. Photo from "Women Committed to Change" is by Pat Wolk.

# CALENDAR

- April 6 A reading-and-discussion group on "The Longing for Community" begins at the Riverside Public Library; call Joan Plessner at 714/782-5211 for details.
- April 9 "Longing for Community: Dream or Nightmare?," a reading-and-discussion group, begins in the Riverside-San Bernardino area. Those interested in literacy and education should contact S'Ann Freeman at 714/381-6530 for details.
- April 9 "Borders and the Environment," a town meeting on how the U.S.-Mexico border affects environmental issues, will be held at the Lyceum Theater in downtown San Diego. The meeting will also be broadcast simultaneously at the Riverside Community College and in El Centro as well. Call 619/235-0111 for details.
- April 11 "Longing for Community: Dream or Nightmare?" (see above). Those interested in historic preservation or city planning should call Marion Mitchell-Wilson at 714/782-5676 or Anthea Hartig at 714/989-1861 for details.
- April 13 "The California Dilemma: Seeking Solutions" is a public conference that will bring together diverse constituencies to identify and discuss underlying issues in balancing environmental quality and economic development. Topics include divisions between business people and environmentalists and the rights of minorities to be heard in the debate. The talks and workshops will take place from 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. at Occidental College, Los Angeles. 213/259-2849
- April 20 - 28 "Shakespeare in the Non-English Speaking World" is a series of readings in translation and discussions about the challenges of presenting Shakespearean works to non-English speaking audiences. Events are scheduled at several sites in Los Angeles, beginning at 12 noon on April 20, continuing the following afternoon and at 7 p.m. on each week night, and resuming at 12 noon on Saturday April 27. 213/653-6783
- April 23 "Borders in Education" is the subject of a town meeting at the Educational Cultural Complex, Southeast San Diego. The meeting will also be broadcast simultaneously at Riverside Community College and in El Centro. Call 619/235-0111 for details.

# HUMANITIES

## NEWS

### Discussion Programs Consider How Community Fits into the California Dream

Reading-and-Discussion groups are beginning to meet during late March and early April in the Riverside-San Bernardino area as part of CCH's 1991 public program, "Longing for Community: Dream or Nightmare?" The groups are organized according to civic and occupational interests, such as literacy, historic preservation, libraries, the arts, and labor. Each will meet four times to consider aspects of the theme, using a reader prepared for the program. Reader selections include works by Tomas Rivera, Ray Bradbury, Joan Didion, and Langston Hughes.

Brief descriptions of each group and the names of local contacts are listed in the Calendar section.

### Filmmaker Ken Burns to Speak

In a separate event to which all discussion group participants and community members will be invited, filmmaker Ken Burns will speak at Riverside's Raincross Center on June 13. The well-praised director of PBS's *Civil War* series and numerous other documentaries is now working on a series about baseball in American life.

### Proposal-Writing Workshops Scheduled

Workshops are scheduled during February for those interested in submitting grant applications at CCH's April 1 deadline:

In San Francisco:

Friday, February 22, 10 to 12 noon.

In Los Angeles:

Wednesday, February 20, 10 a.m. to 12:30 p.m.

Tuesday, February 26, 10 a.m. to 12:30 p.m.

The workshops are free, but advance registration is required. Please call the nearest CCH office (415/391-1474 in San Francisco or 213/623-5993 in Los Angeles) to register and confirm dates.

For the "Political Dialogue and the Common Good" grant category, special proposal-writing workshops are scheduled in Los Angeles on Tuesday, February 19, 10 a.m. to 12:30 p.m.; and in San Francisco Thursday on February 21, 10 a.m. to 12 noon. Please call to register.

### 1991 Program Announcement Available

CCH has published its new guidelines for grant proposals, which should be used to prepare applications for the April 1 deadline. The next regular deadline for major grants will be October 1. The July 1 deadline has been eliminated, except for grants under the special "Political Dialogue and the Common Good" category.

Please call or write either CCH office to obtain a copy of the 1991 Program Announcement.

### Council Selects 4 New Members



Vicki L. Ruiz



Kathryn Wiler Dabelow



Linda Crowe

At its December meeting, the Council chose four new members from a field 90 candidates. They will officially become members in March, and the California Council for the Humanities welcomes each:

Linda Crowe is system director of the Peninsula Library System, a consortium of eight public libraries and the community college district. She has served on award panels for the National Endowment for the Humanities and as treasurer of the California Library Association. Crowe holds a master's in library science from Case Western Reserve University.

Kathryn Wiler Dabelow is professor of history and former director of the California Humanities Project Regional Center at Pasadena City College, where she has initiated programs in cross-cultural education and in women's studies. A former president of the faculty senate, she received the Ralph Story College and Community Service Award in 1989. Dabelow holds a master's degree in history from UC Santa Barbara, where she is also a doctoral candidate in women's history.

Barbara Herman is an associate professor of philosophy and law at the University of Southern California, with ethics as her area of specialty. She is editor of the *Pacific Philosophical Quarterly* and has served on the American Philosophical Association's Advisory Committee on the Status of Women. Her book *The Practice of Moral Judgment* is scheduled for publication this year. Herman received a doctorate in philosophy from Harvard University.

Vicki L. Ruiz is an associate professor of history at UC Davis. She has spoken and published widely on subjects relating to labor, Mexican-American, and women's history. For two years, she has served as chair of the Organization of American Historians' Committee on the Status of Minority Historians and Minority History. She also co-edited the recently published anthology *Unequal Sisters: A Multicultural Reader in U.S. Women's History*. Ruiz holds a doctorate in history from Stanford University.

# CALIFORNIA COUNCIL FOR THE HUMANITIES

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## NEXT PROPOSAL DEADLINE: April 1, 1991

Proposals for this deadline must conform to the 1991 Program Announcement. Send 10 copies of all proposals to the San Francisco office by the due date.

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# HUMANITIES NETWORK

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## REQUEST FOR PROPOSALS for grants up to \$100,000

### on POLITICAL DIALOGUE AND THE COMMON GOOD

Established in order to "promote the general welfare," the Constitution of the United States intends that representatives elected by the people should care about the common good. But what is the common good and which persons are best able to promote it? In a democracy, sound answers to these questions depend on political dialogue — public, widespread, and ongoing exchange about philosophical outlooks and policy issues. No preparation for the 1992 elections will be more important than encouraging political dialogue that will identify and serve the common good.

For this reason, the California Council for the Humanities is requesting proposals for grants up to \$100,000 on the subject of "Political Dialogue and the Common Good." Under this topic, CCH wishes to fund projects that will improve the form and the substance of public inquiry and political debate about major concerns of the 1990s. The Council wishes to encourage examinations of past, present and future forms of political dialogue; the ways in which different populations participate in and are affected by these forms; how citizen discontent and anger is articulated and modified by different forms of dialogue; the relative power of the forms of dialogue in influencing elected representatives; and the role played by various media in political dialogue.

CCH expects that proposals will not only explore an issue intellectually, but will also demonstrate a process for arriving at the common good, identifying and including the participation of those who have a stake in and responsibility for the issue. While CCH funds may not be used for partisan activities, the Council is convinced that humanistic analysis and broad-based discussion of issues provide the best groundwork for action by citizens, organizations, and policy makers. Accordingly, all projects must involve humanities scholars in every stage of planning and implementation, must centrally involve disciplines of the humanities\* and must include participation by a wide spectrum of the California public.

Funded projects can continue for up to two years. CCH funds must be matched by equivalent cash or in-kind contributions by the sponsoring organization. Planning grants up to \$1,000 are available until March 15, 1991. Final proposals (requiring special "common good" application forms) are due at the CCH San Francisco office July 1, 1991.

#### For Information and Application Forms, Please Contact:

California Council for the Humanities  
312 Sutter Street - Suite 601  
San Francisco, CA 94108  
415/391-1474

California Council for the Humanities  
315 West Ninth Street - Suite 1103  
Los Angeles, CA 90015  
213/623-5993

\* The humanities include the study of history, philosophy, languages, literature, linguistics, archaeology, jurisprudence, history and criticism of the arts, ethics, comparative religion, and those aspects of the social sciences that employ historical or philosophical approaches.